MOBILE PHONE CONNECTIONS

Dear Editor: You have some great articles in NEXUS. I would like to comment on "Mobile Phones' Hidden Agenda" in Letters to the Editor [vol. 3#2].

A phone company (PC), like many mobile phone communication carriers, controls up to thirty receiving/transmitting parameters on your mobile phone. Each single mobile phone (MP) is controlled by the mobile telephone network computer (MTNC).

A) When you switch on your mobile phone, immediately your MP will send a pulse to any PC receiving station on the connection channel. As soon as your MP is switched on, it will start communicating with the 'best' tower and its MTNC. This is totally independent of your receiving, transmitting, talking, listening or standing by. These connections and status pulses are not picked up by the human ear and usually are not reaching your receiving headphone. Your MP transmits a pulse on the connection channel (CC), which contains: • the identification of your phone which corresponds to your mobile telephone number which, in turn, has your name and address attached to it in the computer data banks; • the type of phone you are using; • the power at which you are transmitting; • other proprietary information specific to your phone on the particular phone network.

B) One of the best PC receiving stations will transmit back to you on another CC. It will: • adjust remotely the power of your MP (if you are too close or too far from the receiving tower); • adjust some characteristic of your MP.

C) Without your moving, because all this is done in a matter of seconds, the MTNC will decide if it is better to hand you over to the receiving/transmitting towers A, B, C or D or any number of towers located miles apart. These are the PC towers which have received your signal. It doesn't matter how faint your signal may have been received.

D) If your signal at the PC tower is received below 70 microvolts (it may vary depending on the manual tuning of the parameters in MTNC), then your MP will be put in a roaming mode—which means that instead of giving your position to the network every 30 minutes, your MP will be transmitting every three seconds. You have no manual control on this. This is done automatically by the MTNC which controls your MP. During that time, you may be handed over from one tower to another. The network computer will always try to choose the best 30 parameters for you, so you can have the best reception and best transmission possible with the least interference possible. That is one of the reasons why you may drain your battery in the roaming mode because your MP is forced to transmit your MP status every three seconds rather than every 30 minutes.

E) When you make a call or receive a call, you are transferred to a different communication channel, called talked channel (TC). The monitoring of these thirty parameters will happen without your knowing it is happening. All these connection pulses are totally transparent to any voice communication. You can not hear your MP being adjusted by the MTNC. All these parameters are proprietary information which is difficult to obtain.

In the case of the Mobile Phones letter to the editor, yes, a PC, by using a special positioning software, can pinpoint accurately the location of your transmission if you are in an area with few telecommunication obstacles. Because your MP transmits its position all the time, you don't need to talk or receive on your MP. The MTNC has a good idea where your MP is. Very simple mathematics in that case, and a good enough result. By just switching on your MP, the PC will have a good idea where your MP is in relation to the different PC towers. The location of your transmission is very much dependent on the terrain you are surrounded by.

Yes, your PC may be able to detect if you are travelling and how fast you are travelling. But in a case like this, a more sophisticated software must interpret the data coming from the MTNC. This interpretation will depend on the terrain, foliage, weather, etc., and the configuration of the network. The result may be an accuracy of a few metres or a few kilometres. To find the position of something, the usual method is called "triangulation", but this may not require three receiving antennas or devices. These days one receiving device is sufficient; maybe two receiving devices in the case of a mobile phone.

Yes, I agree that a mobile phone may be a radiation-emitting ID tag if you switch it on—not if you switch it off. To have transmission when the MP is switched off, we are talking of resonant circuitry which is possible, but improbable due to the millions of phones which may respond to the same command.

I hope I have answered some of the questions raised in Letters to the Editor last issue by Neil C. from North Yorkshire, England.

G. M., Corinda,
Queensland, Australia.

THAT'S RIGHT, OUR ATOM-TRANSFER MACHINES ARE SELLING FOR HALF PRICE THIS WEEK.

RODIN COIL DESIGN
by Bill Ramsay

Several years ago I learned of Marko Rodin's theoretical design for an unusual coil. I got a copy of his book, *Aerodynamics: The Dandelion Puff Principle—Point Energy Creation Physics*[1], and wound a few coils based on his design. Only a few non-definitive tests were run at the time.

Recently I felt inspired to delve further into the potentials of this design, and a number of simple coils were made and simple tests run. None of the coils so far matches exactly the proportions Rodin feels are necessary for the most profound results, but the coils do show some interesting attributes and a few surprises suggesting more to come. Perhaps some of this will be of interest to others to find applications.

Most of the coils wound here so far use, as forms readily available, plastic 'rings' which are part of the Fisher-Price child's toy, "Rock-a-Stack". There are five different-sized and coloured forms in this set, priced at about US$4.00 at Walmarts. The approximate dimensions of these are listed in Table 1.
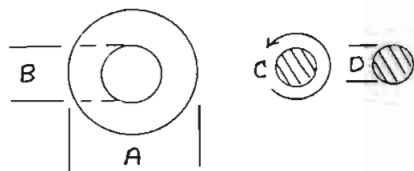
In the Rodin design, <u>two equal</u> coils are wound in the same direction of rotation, with each wrap (12 wraps per turn) passing through the centre to connect with its 150° separated neighbours. This results in 12 wraps—semi-loops—with as many crossover wires for each of the two equal turns. These centre crossover wires form a distinctive pattern Rodin calls "the magic circle". The two equal windings are shifted 10° from each other. (See Figure 1.)

I have a good stock of #24 enamel wire so I used this throughout. Each completed winding consists of a number of turns laid side by side around the outside, each connecting segment crossing over the previous ones as it passes through the centre. This is necessary to ensure the outer turns progress in the same direction for each wrap to the left or right of each preceding wrap.

The hollow plastic forms are not very rigid, so wires should be snug but not too tight or they distort the form and loosen previous wraps. Some forms were split and stuffed with foam, which helps some.

Before winding, each form was prepared by using a sharp knife to trim off the raised lettering and to rough up the slick finish. Templates with the 10° segments were used to mark the outside with a felt-tipped pen. The segments thus formed were numbered as to winding order.

I first wound the wire on a common round pencil using this as a shuttle to pass the wire through the centre. The known per-turn lengths were used to figure the amount of wire needed.

Even with great care, the finished windings were a bit loose, so household glue and/or tape was used to tidy these up. A white fibreglass tape used is available from electric motor rewinding shops, which are also a good source for the enamel wire. I paid US$4.00 a pound, about 800 feet per pound, for the #24 wire. Tape and glue were used at the start and finish of each winding.

Tests were run to see the first-order attributes and how these compared with conventional winding methods. It seemed logical to me that a toroid wound solid with wire in the usual way ought to yield the highest L (inductance), since its field would be more concentrated than a Rodin style where a good portion of the wire would be 'wasted' going through the centre. Not so, as shown! (See Table 2.)

Obviously the centre crossover region is active! But how active? A half-inch diameter by seven-inches-long ferrite rod placed through the centre of the Rodin-style coils yielded 890 UH (Q 2.4) or +141% for the Yellow and 1,680 UH (Q 3.2) or +115% for the Blue one. As expected, this rod had no effect on the conventionally wound ones. So, the centre region in Rodin-style coils is <u>quite</u> active! But why?

Figure 1
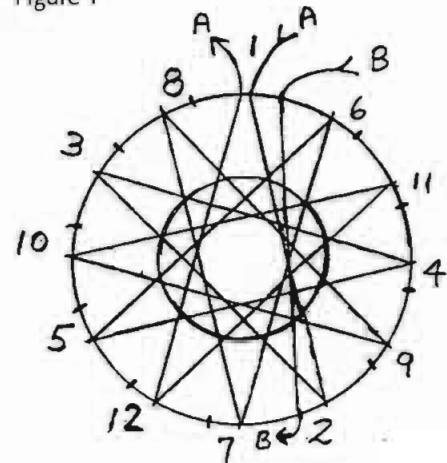
To try to help answer this, a coil with 24 separate 10-turn conventional windings, bunched at 10° intervals on a Yellow form, was made. These separate windings were first connected, every other one together (12 sets x 2), then each set connected series-aiding. This was done this way to get the same groupings around the outside as in Rodin-style windings. The L was 222 UH (Q .58).

Next, these windings were connected

Table 2: All tests at 1 kHz of 'vintage' GR 650-A L-bridge. Rodin-style coils connected series-aiding.

Form	Winding style	Total wire	Total turns	Total wraps	L	Comments
Yellow	conv.	79'	263	s/a turns	242 UH (Q .6)	one layer
Yellow	Rodin	79'	16 (8x2)	192	370 UH (Q .1)	+53%
Blue	conv.	122'	402	s/a turns	480 UH (Q .9)	one + layer
Blue	Rodin	122'	22 (11x2)	264	780 UH (Q 1.5)	+62.5%

Table 1: Approx. dimensions in inches

Form	A	B	C	D	One Rodin wrap	One Rodin turn	One conventional turn
Blue	4.8	2.25	3.9	1.1	5.563	66.75	3.896
Green	4.5	2.06	3.8	1.1 5.	292	63.5	3.802
Yellow	4.13	1.8	3.6	1.06	4.92	59	3.604
Orange	3.8	1.7	3.38	1.0	4.S42	54.5	3.375
Red	3.5	1.5	3.2	.94	4.167	50	3.198

through the centre, Rodin style (150° intervals), using the same lengths of wire as the first configuration. The L increased to 270 UH (Q .7) or +22%! Adding the ferrite had no discernible effect.

So, it seems there is some 'magic' in the geometric form alone of the Rodin design! I doubt this will surprise Marko who expects much more startling results with properly proportioned and wound coils!

Bill Ramsay, 251 Asa Hall Road, Iva, SC 29655, USA; phone (803) 296 3200.

CONCERNING: DOUBLE-THE-OUTPUT COIL
(as compared to a conventionally wound coil with exactly the same amount wire)
by Marko Rodin

For many long years I have been making the effort to interest people in the discovery about how I can model accurately energy in its most efficient state.

In brief, I am providing in this letter, to those requesting detailed information about how to make a power and propulsion coil with a 62.5% greater electrical potential gain, the manufacturing winding schematic to enable you to produce a prototype, for experimental research purposes only, so that you may independently verify these results on your own. (See Figures 2, 3,4.)

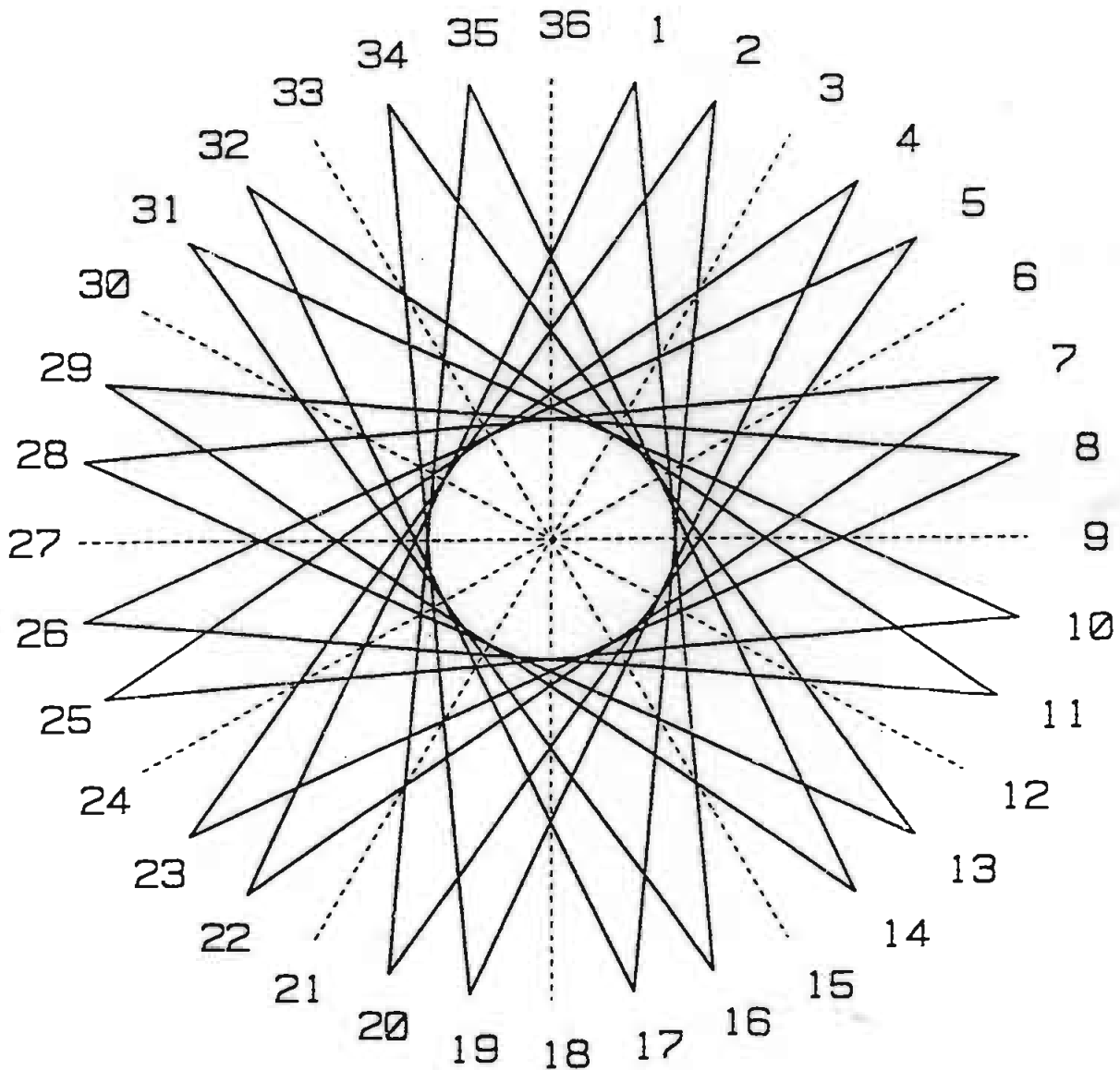My request is that you keep me informed of the outcome. I am available

Figure 2: A winding pattern for a torus which creates synchronised electricity.
By winding in this manner, you orient the electrons moving through the windings and thereby minimise random collisions of electrons, as well as heat, friction and reluctance. The right and left doubling circuits (beginning and ending at position 35, and beginning and ending at position 1) conduct the flow of electrons in opposite, parallel diagonal directions. The dotted lines (beginning and ending on numbers which are multiples of three) represent the gap spaces, the equal potential major grooves, which separate the windings.

Figure 3: Right Perpetual-Motion Doubling Circuit
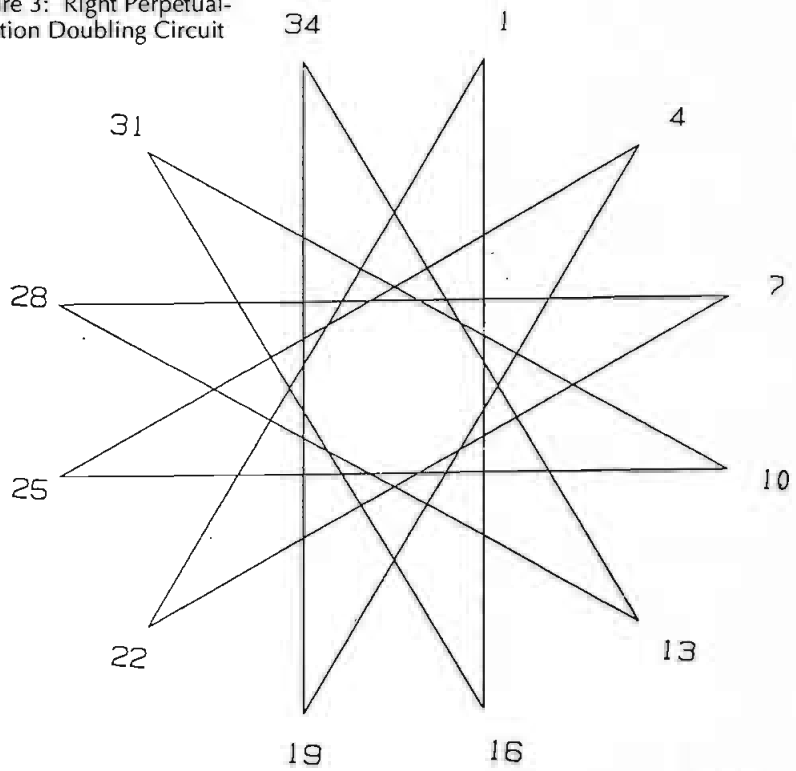
for consultation by telephone and you should indeed call me for clarification on the more obtuse issues of positive emanations, boundary conditions and changing aspect ratio of the conductors. My goal is to make the coil engineering as basic and easy for you as attainable.

The pulsed direct-current electricity flows in the opposite directions in the two conductors. There is an equal-in-width non-conducting major groove gap space in between the two conductors. Thus the coil is really comprised of three parts, even though one is left empty. There is a critically important occurring phase-shift in this empty space...

The conductor ideally should be wider at the torus equator and very thin, then tapering as it becomes thicker as it heads for the inside spindle of the inside magic circle. A good example of this is a wavy ribbon. This is called a changing aspect ratio.

Thus the conductor width and density change with the inverse square law, while keeping the same amount of mass. Using a primitive technique, although still highly effective, this was accomplished by soldering together a multi-filament winding with

the threads laying side by side on the out-side and stacked on the inside.

Ultimately it has been hypothesised that plasma tubes bent into this coil design would give us the best density-changing conductor.

Essentially, I have discovered the bounded infinity pathway electricity flow, beginning where it ends without it having to be coerced.

As you can see, this bifilar coil is wound in a star configuration with four 90°-shift right-angle revolutions per spire. The frequency is in thirds, with on, off, off, on, off, off, on... for each winding.

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Footnote:
1. *Aerodynamics: The Dandelion Puff Principle—Point Energy Creation Physics* can be ordered from the International Tesla Society, Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA, on phone (719) 475 0918 or 800 397 0137, or fax (719) 475 0582; or from Marko Rodin.

Figure 4: Left Perpetual-Motion Doubling Circuit
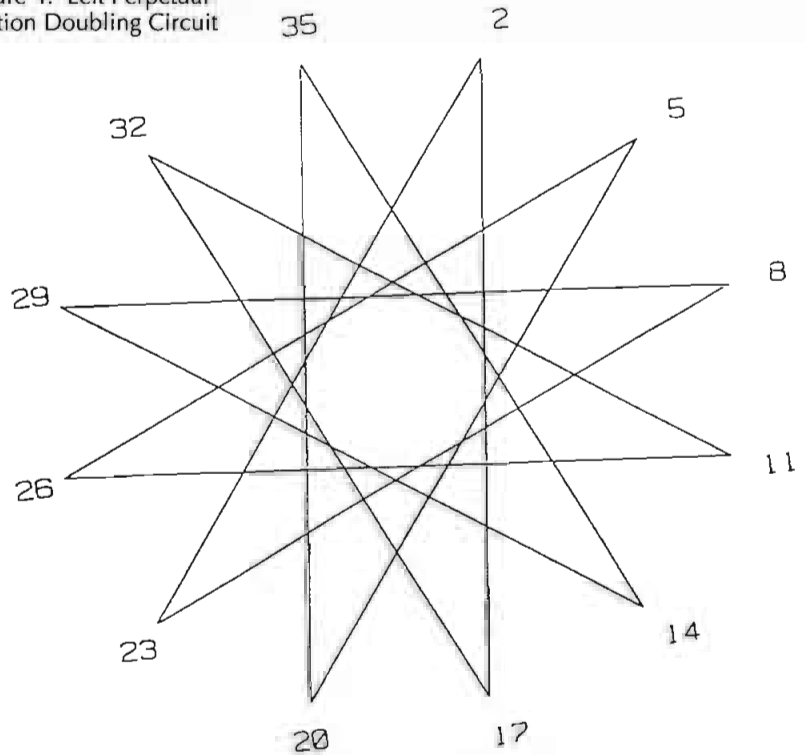
PERMANENT MAGNETS AND EFFICIENCY

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A lengthy and in-depth programme of the testing of many magnets of different energy product and compositions in Adams motors has now been completed.

This report covers earlier similar tests carried out during 1976 and 1979 and during the past year of 1994-1995.

As I am collaborating with Dr Harold Aspden of the United Kingdom in the above and other matters, both Dr Aspden and myself have decided that it is now the appropriate time to bring this news report into the NEXUS readership arena, since our collective findings of the extensive test analyses, carried out in the most recent period, have concurred.

In addition to the abovementioned, I was commissioned in early 1995 by a Japanese corporation to build an Adams Motor incorporating their yttrium super-magnets, with their view to increasing the efficiency of the Adams Motor. This programme was duly carried out.

The results were as I had predicted, i.e., there was no increase in excess energy found.

This report is important from two different aspects.

Firstly, it puts to rest erroneous claims by certain inventors, engineers and scientists alike that powerful magnets built into electric motors will yield very high efficiency or beyond-unity. This notion is nothing more than an assumption adopted lethargically over the years.

Secondly, it will save a lot of people out there a lot of time and disappointment in pursuing high efficiency from magnets of high-energy product, as claimed possible by certain people. I would refer the reader at this point to my paper published in NEXUS Magazine, April-May 1993 issue, [vol. 2#13].

Rule no. 1: No magnet, irrespective of its inherent energy count, can in any way govern the efficiency results of an electric motor.

Rule no. 2: Input power requirement climbs in proportion to the energy product of the magnet/s used, which automatically cancels out any possibility of increase in efficiency. For greater efficiency one must pursue the improvement of other important logical factors, i.e., machine design, etc.

Note: The laws of the permanent magnet, like the laws of the universe, point to certain constant, inherent characteristics, one of which demonstrates that efficiency remains constant when magnets are embraced in a manmade device, irrespective of the magnet energy product.

For successful high-efficiency results it is suggested that one brush aside the importance of magnets in relation to efficiency and concentrate on materials, electrical and mechanical design in the rest of the machine and, of course, consider that ingenuity is a prime ingredient in this exercise.

During the 1970s I discovered, on changing magnets of lower energy product for higher energy types in my pulsed motor/generator, that there was an increase in power output but no change in motor efficiency. There was, during the early '70s, much talk and speculation of greater efficiencies being possible with the advent of more powerful magnets appearing in the near future. When samarium-cobalt magnets came onto the scene in the USA, they were, however, a long way from becoming generally available elsewhere.

When I eventually obtained a suitable set of samarium-cobalt magnets, I installed them in one of my motors and was not surprised to find, once again, that the machine power increased but the efficiency still remained unchanged.

In more recent times I have carried out a programme using several different kinds of magnets of varying energy-product figures from a few hundred gauss to megagauss super-power magnets. Now that my programme on checking many different magnets is completed (which includes the most powerful magnets available in the world to date, to which I am privy), it has been found that my original discovery in 1976 validates the fact that the energy product of magnets has no influence whatsoever on the results or outcome of a said permanent magnet electric motor's efficiency.

There will be much disappointment to a lot of people out there to learn that magnet energy product does not govern efficiency in any way whatsoever.

There is consolation, however, for us all, in that there are two very significant advantages in the use of super-power magnets. One is the high reduction in volume, and the second is the equally high reduction in weight.

These two factors, though not electrical efficiencies *per se*, contribute to the overall efficiency in the sense that their use in the manufacture of electric motors and generators minimises production costs, whereby materials and labour are drastically reduced; hence lighter, smaller and cheaper motors and generators.

With the use of super-magnets in future machines, there is promise of somewhere around the order of 0.5 of a kilowatt horsepower possible. Excellent news for portable power generators.   ∞